## Supporting Information

## From core-shell MoS<sub>x</sub>/ZnS to open fullerene-like MoS<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles.

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Scheme S1. Thiophene HDS reaction pathways.



Fig. S1  $MoS_x$  particles obtained in the EG – sulfur mixture without addition of ZnS Scale bar is 200 nm.



Fig. S2 TEM image of ZnS seed obtained from the precipitation of  $Zn(NO_3)_2$  (a) and  $ZnCl_2$  (b) and  $Na_2S$  in ethylene glycol. Scale bar is 10 nm for both images. Note that dried powders are analyzed by TEM in which the particles are forcedly agglomerated, whereas in the colloidal suspension they are separated.



а



b

Fig. S3 Histograms of particle size for the sample with Mo/Zn = 1 as a function of thermal treatment: a) Mo/Zn = 1, b) Mo/Zn = 2.



Fig. S4 Relative area of the (002)  $MoS_2$  XRD peak as a function of treatment temperature for the Mo/Zn =1 sample. Note the breakpoint above 400 °C corresponding to the completion of  $MoS_2$  formation.



Figure S5 Zoom on the tempreatur evolution of  $MoS_2$  (002) diffraction peak



Fig. S6. Pore size distribution in the solid treated under  $H_2/H_2S$  mixture at 400°C; Mo/Zn=1. Note the absence of the characteristic feature corresponding to the mesopores formed by ZnS release.

Zn	Mo/Z	Treatment	Treatment	Composition <sup>a</sup>	Mo/Z	Ssp <sup>c</sup>	Particle
precursor	n	T C°	gas		n	m²/g	Size, nm
					EDS		
Nitrate	1	initial	-	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>4.80</sub>	2.9	- <sup>d</sup>	36
Nitrate	1	400	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>3.11</sub>	2.8	33	29
Nitrate	1	500	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>3.13</sub>	2.8	31	31
Nitrate	1	600	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>3.07</sub>	3.8	40	28
Nitrate	1	750	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>3.03</sub>	>50 <sup>b</sup>	59	28
Nitrate	1	750	H <sub>2</sub>	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>2.78</sub>	>50	58	29
Nitrate	1	750	N <sub>2</sub>	Zn <sub>0.97</sub> MoS <sub>3.08</sub>	>100	Nd	27
Nitrate	2	initial	-	Zn <sub>0.44</sub> MoS <sub>3.9</sub>	4.5	-	60
Nitrate	2	400	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.44</sub> MoS <sub>2.55</sub>	4.2	25	47
Nitrate	2	750	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.44</sub> MoS <sub>2.46</sub>	>50	41	44
Nitrate	2	750	N <sub>2</sub>	Zn <sub>0.44</sub> MoS <sub>2.67</sub>	>100	38	46
Chloride	1	initial	-	Zn <sub>0.94</sub> MoS <sub>4.60</sub>	3.2	-	39
Chloride	1	400	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.94</sub> MoS <sub>3.12</sub>	2.9	30	33
Chloride	1	750	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.94</sub> MoS <sub>3.01</sub>	>50	57	29
Chloride	1	750	N <sub>2</sub>	Zn <sub>0.94</sub> MoS <sub>3.00</sub>	>100	58	31
Chloride	2	initial	-	$Zn_{0.48}MoS_{4.1}$	4.8	-	57
Chloride	2	400	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.48</sub> MoS <sub>2.59</sub>	4.5	30	48
Chloride	2	750	$H_2/H_2S$	Zn <sub>0.48</sub> MoS <sub>2.46</sub>	>100	47	46

Table S1 Preparation	conditions and som	e properties of the	solids studied in this work.
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<sup>a</sup> – elemental analysis; <sup>b</sup> – in the MoS<sub>2</sub>-containing part only; c – BET specific surface area; d – BET surface area of the initial samples can not be determined since they slowly decompose under outgasing conditions.